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Thursday, April 18, 1912.

The cost of the Illinois primaries is estimated at \$2,000,000. They weren't worth it.

New Jersey joins the States which will employ convicts in the making of good roads. The move is getting popular, and is working well where tried.

The Tribune must have hit pretty close to the mark in the matter of the operations of the local sugar trust or there wouldn't be so much squirming.

Was the alleged stealing of Governor Wilson's satchel in Chicago, with private papers in it, an advertising dodge similar to the stolen jewelry trick of actresses?

Bryan says to the Democrats, "victory this year is a possibility, not a certainty." His repeated disappointments lead him to put little faith in a "sure thing."

Senator Dixon, manager for Col. Roosevelt, says that "Col. Roosevelt is the dark horse, the gray horse, the white horse." To which may be added, "the yellow horse."

A current announcement is that the Government is going after the Elgin board which fixes the price of butter. We hope that this is a mistake; for butter is too high in price already, without this inviting another raise.

Orozco might as well recall his three emissaries whom he sent to Washington to plead for the recognition of belligerent rights. But the assassination of Americans by his forces gives him only the right to be hanged when caught.

New York's delegates at large to the Baltimore National convention are Charles F. Murphy, Governor Dix, Senator O'Gorman and Alton B. Parker. They are called the "Big Four." Bryan would have no influence with that political quartette.

Hon. Timothy Woodruff, keen observer and experienced politician, draws from the Illinois primary the reasonable and just lesson of the need for party conventions to select candidates "where there is due deliberation rather than the impetuous choice of an uncontrolled primary."

The Rhode Island legislature has before it for consideration a bill which is designed to require every communication in a newspaper to be signed by the full and true name of the writer of it. We believe that the newspapers generally would not consider themselves oppressed by that sort of legislation; that, in fact, they would rather like it.

The Federal bunch wants to retain J. U. Eldredge, Jr., in his political subservience here. But, as that would be a point against the retention of the U. S. Assay Office here, on the showing that his Federal position is a mere sinecure, the conflict between political greed and public advantage is on in earnest.

The notice that German shipbuilders are planning a 54,000-ton ship, to be 900 or 950 feet long, causes public notice to be served that harbors are not commonly deep enough to float such vessels, and wharves is insufficient for the largest of the present ocean liners. Natural conditions will put a stop to the unlimited enlargement of ships.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican: "George W. Perkins of the International Harvester trust, the steel trust and until recently a partner of J. P. Morgan, has returned from Illinois or thereabout in a very joyful frame of mind. Mr. Perkins exults in the people's victory and has visions of the Colonel in the White House again. Then the trusts, in his opinion, will be safe."

Senator Heyburn of Idaho, who wants the Congressional Record generally circulated among the people, has succeeded in getting the Senate to vote a reduction in prices so that subscribers can get it for \$2 for the long session and \$1 for the short session. The Senator does well in this; the Record ought to be generally read by the people. It is an immensely instructive

publication, and we can't understand the common prejudice so often voiced against it.

THE LOCAL SUGAR TRUST.

The local sugar trust put forth yesterday morning through the Smoot organ its claims with respect to the showing that The Tribune made on this question on Sunday last. In that showing, we stated that the testimony given by the Utah sugar men in Washington, where they claimed that free imports of sugar would destroy the local sugar industry, was undoubtedly based upon the conditions created by the local sugar trust through the enormous padded issues of stock. We stated, as the fact is, that these issues are far in excess of any actual valuation in the sugar plants, and that the over-issue of stock has been made for the purpose of keeping down the dividend rate, so that it would not seem to be excessive. On that showing we based the proposition that the abolition of the sugar duty would by no means kill the sugar production in this region, but would merely somewhat curtail the trust's profits; and since these profits are excessive, there would be no real harm done to the local sugar industry. The only difference would be that a pretty stiff profit would be made in place of the enormous gains now made, on the basis of the actual value of the plants and on the money really invested.

The answer made in behalf of the Sugar Trust in the Smoot organ yesterday morning proceeds on the same assumption as that which was made by the Utah men who testified in Washington, viz., that sugar making would be destroyed by the abolition of the sugar duty, but since that is the very matter at issue, the destruction is not to be assumed. On the contrary, the permanence of the industry is to be assumed, for the enormously inflated stock issues should of right be called in and a fair issue made upon the real valuation of the plants. With this done, there would be ample profit left in the manufacture of beet sugar here at \$4.50 per hundred, as stated by us heretofore.

We have the expert figures of a large beet sugar factory, on a basis of \$7.15 per ton for beets. Those figures show that the factory referred to can profitably make sugar and sell it at \$5 per hundred. In this region, however, the beet raiser is paid something less than \$5 a ton on the average for his beets; so that it is a matter of easy computation to see that sugar can be made here at less than \$4 a hundred, and that it ought to be sold for \$4.50 or less to the local consumers. Mr. Spreckels says that beet sugar can be made for \$3 a hundred. The insistence all through that the enormously inflated valuations that are carried in the stock issues must be maintained, is one of the bits of obstinacy in all this discussion that is exasperating to the public. And this persistence is shown in the statement made in the Smoot organ that if the sugar tariff is abolished, the purpose of the local sugar trust is to reduce the price of sugar beets to \$2.50 per ton to those who raise them. It is justly stated that at \$2.50 per ton it would not pay the farmers to raise sugar beets; but why thus begin at the bottom in curtailing cost? Why not do the fair thing by the beet raisers and by the public, in curtailing the stock issues, so that the outstanding stock would correspond in some rational degree with the value of the plants and of the money invested? That is the place to begin, and with the abolition of the sugar duty, that is where the reduction must begin. It is absolutely fair that it should begin at that point, for those inflated stock issues have provided very great surplus returns. It is, of course, natural that those in the enjoyment of those inflated profits should fight for their retention; and it is quite as natural that the public should strike for relief.

The Smoot organ states that a thousand families in Utah would be cut short in their dividends on their sugar stocks in case of the abolition of the sugar duty, to which a fair reply is that fifty thousand families in Utah would gain correspondingly in the reduced price of sugar, and they would be able to buy much more sugar than now.

An attempt at denial is made to the proposition that the freight rates would act as a protection to the local sugar trust; and it is said in that connection that eighty per cent of the output of the sugar factories here is shipped to the Missouri river, "where it must compete with cane sugar from the South." We do not understand that so great a percentage as this is shipped to the East, but it is a sure thing that whatever amount is shipped to the East is sold there for a far less sum than is charged by the combine for sugar to the people of Utah. Therefore we may rightly say, let the local combine be fair to the local sugar consumers, and give them a chance to buy sugar at a fair price in place of holding sugar up to such enormous rates as is done in order that the few can reap such great profits at the expense of the many.

The Smoot organ considers that "the argument that the western factories could earn a profit even with the removal of the tariff must presuppose that they are earning an amount on each hundred pounds of sugar at least equal to the tariff." The assumption is far greater than that. The local sugar trust, counting its plants on a fair or even liberal valuation, is earning profits far more than the amount of the tariff; otherwise the removal of the tariff would bring the profits down to nothing. But it is not in the least out of the way to say that the local sugar trust is earning at least twice as much as the tariff amounts to, probably much more. If that were not so, the argument in favor of sealing down

the stock issues of the local sugar trust and of removing the tariff on sugar, would fail, for no one desires to hamper the fair business operations of the sugar factories to reduce their profits to even ordinary profits, for we consider that they should be more than commonly well paid. The contention is that with the removal of the sugar duty, there would still be ample profit left, in fact, greater profit than on the ordinary business investments, and this too on the basis of paying \$5 a ton to the farmers for their sugar beets.

Finally, the Smoot organ yokes the sugar question up with the lead tariff, which is precisely the same sort of jumble and ignorant or malicious sort of reasoning that the House of Representatives indulged in when it lumped the lead and zinc tariff with the iron and steel schedule. The fact is, that the two have nothing in common, for in iron and steel the United States leads the world, takes contracts away from people all over the earth, and is able not only to stand alone, but to beat the world in cheapness of production and ingenuity of construction in all iron and steel propositions. It is altogether different with lead and zinc, for in these we have competition in the open labor of Mexico, which can produce lead and pay the tariff of 1 1/2 cents a pound on the lead contents of ore shipped to this country, and still make a profit in it. The reason is that the Mexican labor is had at \$12 to \$15 a month, whereas the American lead miner is paid from \$3 to \$4 per day for mining ores. No conditions like this are presented in the matter of iron or steel, nor in the matter of sugar. It is simply a question of fair adjustment all around, and there can be no doubt but that with the abolition of the duty on sugar, there would still be left not only ample but unusual profit to the beet sugar plants in all this region. The contrary argument assumes, and necessarily must assume, the continuance of the inflated stock issues of the consolidated sugar plants here, and the enormous profits which have heretofore been paid upon those abnormal stock issues.

The Deseret News last night had its leading editorial on substantially the same lines as the Smoot organ in the morning, misrepresenting The Tribune's position according to the usual manner of the News, but nothing in it is worthy of any attention.

The church organ quotes Mr. Geoghegan as criticizing the position of The Tribune, and stating that "as a matter of fact, stock issues have nothing whatever to do with the case in question. It is simply a question of cost of production and of prices at which we can market our product," this in connection with the statement that the Amalgamated Sugar Company dividend is six per cent, "and no greater dividend has ever been paid on the preferred stock of the company" will, of course, be appreciated. Mr. Geoghegan states the capitalization of the Amalgamated Sugar Company at \$4,000,000, "of which amount only \$2,300,000 has ever been issued, and every share of it has been paid for with \$100 in cash," making no account of the stock dividends which have been issued. And since these overissues all draw six per cent, the case stands as we have stated it. Further, Mr. Geoghegan states that "the cost of producing our sugar is far in excess of \$3 per hundred." As our estimate was less than \$4 per hundred for this cost, we don't see to be far apart.

Mr. Geoghegan further claimed that there was an insinuation made in The Tribune that his testimony and that of others was actuated by "improper motives." This is a clear perversion of what The Tribune said. On the contrary, we expressly stated that we had not the slightest intention to question the motives or the veracity of the Utah men who made the statements in Washington. Our position was that they had made their statements from the standpoint of the settled conditions of the Amalgamated Sugar Company here, which included the overissue of stock and the great dividends which had accrued to the stockholders thereby. It is oversensitiveness on Mr. Geoghegan's part to attribute anything censorious to The Tribune in this respect, since we carefully guarded our statement with respect to the motives and truthfulness of those who testified. We have not the least desire to make this a personal question, nor have we at any time so made it. It is simply a question of economic production, and on that basis alone are we considering it; and we have treated every one with perfect courtesy in this matter. The News' insinuation that The Tribune is opposing home industries is on a par with the usual malignant course of that paper toward this. The fact that we contend against the oppression of the community in sugar prices is the best evidence that can be offered of the rightfulness of our position; and our good will toward the community; while our repeated expressions in favor of fair treatment to the farmers who raise the sugar beets is a complete answer to the church organ's false statement of our position toward them.

MARCONI'S FOG-PIERCER.

The loss of the Titanic has left the public mind in such a state of tension that any reasonable proposition looking toward the safety of vessels under such conditions as the Titanic encountered is eagerly seized upon. Various propositions have been made, such as the employment of searchlights, which it is supposed would cause the reflection of the iceberg's glare; the employment of barometers and thermometers for testing the changing atmosphere of the air on approaching icebergs, and various electric devices have been suggested.

None of these suggestions, however, have come from great inventors; but

it is announced as from Marconi that he has devised "a system for the notification of ships at sea of their position in foggy weather, the details of which he will not make public until after he has obtained patents." He has discovered a new wireless "wave," which is the base of the system. Every ship equipped with certain apparatus will receive signals from the shore—a different fixed signal from each lighthouse or other station—so that it becomes merely a matter of triangulation for the captain to determine his position.

This statement was made some days before the Titanic disaster, but interest in it is made keen by reason of that disaster, and it is to be hoped that Marconi has made no mistake; that he has, in fact, such an invention as he claims, and that it will do the work which he assumes it will do. If it will warn of icebergs also, as intimated, it is what the world has been waiting for.

"THE PEOPLE'S VOICE."

It is one of the peculiarities of the Roosevelt campaign that when he wins a victory, that victory is the people's voice and is precisely what it ought to be. Whenever he loses, the victory is not of the people, but of the bosses, of the "interests," and of scandal-mongers generally. His blatant self-conceit and inordinate greed disqualify him from considering any questions of this kind dispassionately or upon their merits. The measure with him is always his own advantage; whatever tends to that is good, and whatever works against it is evil.

And yet the evidence is clear that there is no greater participation by the people in the primaries which yield Roosevelt delegates than in those which yield Taft delegates. In Illinois, for instance, the Republican vote at the last Presidential election, amounted to 629,000. Of these, 230,000 sufficed to give Roosevelt a tremendous victory over President Taft in Illinois. That is to say, a little more than one-third of the total Republican vote cast for Roosevelt gives him a majority of upwards of 100,000. Results like this can hardly be considered conclusive in favor of primaries, or in favor of the proposition that the people are better represented in primaries than in caucuses and conventions. We doubt very much whether any political contest which has been decided by caucuses and conventions where the interest was as keen everywhere as it is this year, was ever participated in by so small a number of the party voters with such tremendous results for the successful candidate. When but little more than one-third of the total party vote will give a majority like that to any candidate, there is good ground for challenging the proposition that the people speak through primaries more directly than through caucuses and conventions.

On the general proposition that the Presidential primaries are the correct thing, and that whenever they are for Roosevelt they are good and whenever they are against him they are bad, the New York Sun, under the title "Thus Spake Zarathustra," has the following biting bit of irony:

I am for presidential preference primaries in every State where I know I can't get them. Presidential preference primaries that show a preference for anybody else than the man who is the enemy of an unscrupulous minority over an honest majority. There is but one absolutely trustworthy and wholly incorruptible presidential preference primary: it is in my mind and my count. It is as much the duty of decent citizens to oppose a presidential preference primary that does not produce a plurality for me as to support any district or other convention that produces delegates for me.

ABANDONED DEPOSITS.

We have referred heretofore to the fact that banks in the various portions of the country have often very large sums in the form of abandoned deposits. Thus, the Attorney General of Massachusetts is stated by the Boston Globe to be suing five Boston savings banks to recover deposits amounting to \$10,000. The Globe urges that "there should be a law requiring the banks voluntarily to turn this money over to the commonwealth."

We have in treating this subject heretofore, urged that there should be such a law passed in Utah. There have undoubtedly been a good many abandoned deposits in the banks of this State, far more, in fact, in proportion to population and the aggregate wealth of the community, than would likely occur in any State in the East; because the population here is shifting, mining men make deposits and go away, and are never heard of again. We commend emphatically to the Utah legislature the enactment of a law which would recover to the State all of these abandoned deposits, whether in money or in valuables of any kind. Clearly the community at large under whose authority and auspices the banks do business, is entitled to the profits accruing in any such way as this rather than the bankers who have the immediate custody of such abandoned deposits. The original rule in Europe was that all such deposits accrued to the king; but as we have no king but the people, the natural succession is that the deposit should accrue to the public; and so it should be enacted.

Keith-O'Brien Company

Lots of Good News from the Toilet Goods Section

Highest grade of absorbent cotton; each roll in a sealed box; guaranteed U. S. P.

The 10c package for.....	5c
The 20c package for.....	10c
The 25c package for.....	15c
The 75c package for.....	35c

A \$1.00 Fountain Syringe—2-quart - - 50c
A \$1.25 Fountain Syringe—3-quart - - 50c
A \$1.33 Hot Water Bottle—2-quart - \$1.10
A \$1.45 Hot Water Bottle—3-quart - \$1.10

25c, 35c hand brushes of good quality, for 19c.

A TOOTH BRUSH BOX FOR NOTHING IF YOU BUY A 25c BRUSH

Tooth brushes that are sold other places for 35c—for 25c. While the 25c nickel plated tooth brush boxes last, we will give one to each customer purchasing one of our 25c tooth brushes.

A 10c box of Camphor Ice for.... 6c
A 10c tube of Camphor Ice for.... 6c

Stillman's Freckle Cream, the 50c jar for 33c.

Stationery Smiles

That Will Move at Little Prices

A box containing 50 sheets and 50 envelopes of Swiss Linen Fabric paper—positively worth 75c. Sale price, 19c box.

A one-pound package of linen paper—96 sheets to the pound—same quality as offered everywhere for 25c a pound. Sale price, 15c. Envelopes to match, worth 15c package, sale price, 7c.

Our Bargain Basement

TOILET TOWEL CRASH—Best for all household purposes; weighty and strong; a real 64c cloth for 5c yard.

PERCALE—36-inch Dress Percale in light and dark colors; neat designs; suitable for children's wear; perfect goods that formerly sold for 15c yard—10c yard.

FRINGED HUCK TOWELS—Pure white fine cotton; 17x28 inches. Our 5c towel for 2c each.

AMERICAN STANDARD CALICOES—Big assortment in light shirtings; grays, navy and Calcutta blues and clarets; they are now worth 7 1/4c yard; our price 6c yard.

CHILDREN'S ROMPERS—Made of Amoskeag Ginghams, light or dark colors, trimmed with red or white linen binding; sizes 1 to 6 years; worth 39c. Basement price, 24c.

The last of CHILDREN'S WINTER HATS and CAPS—values from 50c to \$1.50, for 3c.

WOMEN'S MUSLIN CORSET COVERS—Lace and embroidery trimmed with light blue and pink ribbon runners—worth 25c, for 19c.

WOMEN'S, MEN'S, CHILDREN'S and INFANTS' COTTON and LISLE HOSE; black and colors, for 10c; worth 15c, 20c and 25c.

PILLOW TOPS—Dresser scarfs and laundry bags; worth 25c, 35c and 50c, for 19c.

A small lot of VAL. LACE and INSERTIONS—Values are 5c, 8c and 10c a yard, for 1c yard.

BASKET SUITING—This is a coarse weave cloth in sky blue, rose pink, tan, brown, lavender, violet, white, gray, red, navy blue, Copenhagen blue; all are 28 inches wide and formerly sold at 19c—now marked 12 1/2c yard.

COLONIAL CURTAIN SCRIM—Eccentric ground with beautiful printed designs in fast colors; full 36 inches wide; former price, 25c yard—14c yard.

Special Lunch 35c, Thursday
No service less than 15c; from 11 to 2:30.

SOUP.
Vegetable soup with rice.

RELISH.
Spring onions and radishes.

Fried catfish, lemon, butter.
Minced roast beef, southern style.

Scalloped potatoes.
New Utah spinach in butter.

Roast lamb, brown gravy.
Assorted cold meats, ham, lamb, beef, pork and veal.

Hot corn bread.

DESSERT.
Rhubarb pie or currant sherbet.

BEVERAGES.
Coffee, chocolate, tea, cocoa and milk.

Vegetable soup, 10c; fried catfish, 10c; roast beef, 10c; minced meat, 10c; new asparagus, 10c; corn, 10c; apple, raisin pie, 10c; currant sherbet, 10c; plum pudding, 10c; cake, 10c.

Breakfast served 8:30 to 10:30 a.m.

CATARRH

Why Waste Time With Impossible Methods? — Breathe Hyomei and Catarrh and All Its Disgusting Symptoms Will Vanish.

There is only one way to cure catarrh. Reach the raw, tender, inflamed membrane that is infested with catarrh germs, and destroy the germs. You can't reach the nooks and crevices with liquid preparations and water won't go down the windpipe—you know that. There is only one way—breathe the antiseptic germ killing air of HYOMEI (pronounced it High-o-mee) directly over the infested parts. HYOMEI contains no opium, cocaine or other harmful drugs; it is made of Australian eucalyptus, thymol and other Listerian antiseptics. It will end the misery of catarrh, croup, coughs, colds and catarrhal deafness, if used as directed.

A complete HYOMEI outfit, which includes hard rubber pocket inhaler, a bottle of HYOMEI and simple instructions for use, costs \$1.00. Extra bottles if afterwards required, 50 cents, at druggists everywhere. Schramm-Johnson, Drugs, 5 Stores, guarantee it.

UP-TO-DATE SHOE REPAIRING IS THE WATCHWORD. OUR MOTTO: HONESTY, COURTESY, PROMPTNESS.

Monarch Shoe Repairing Co.

21 EAST SECOND SOUTH. BOTH PHONES.

OREGON SHORT LINE TIME CARD.

EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 9, 1911.

Depart.	Daily.	Arrive.
7:10 A. M.	Ogden, Malad, Denver, Omaha, Kansas City, Chicago and intermediate points beyond Ogden. (San Francisco also arriving.)	8:15 A. M.
8:00 A. M.	Ogden, Logan, Pocatello, Boise, Marysville, Intermediate—Montpelier, Coling.	10:10 P. M.
10:00 A. M.	Ogden and intermediate points.	7:05 P. M.
11:40 A. M.	Overland Limited—Omaha, Chicago, Denver, St. Louis.	8:20 P. M.
11:55 A. M.	Los Angeles Limited—Omaha, Chicago, Denver, St. Louis.	4:45 P. M.
1:05 P. M.	Overland Limited—Ogden, Reno, Sacramento, San Francisco.	2:05 P. M.
2:45 P. M.	Ogden, Boise, Portland, Butte.	4:50 P. M.
2:45 P. M.	Ogden, San Francisco.	7:05 P. M.
4:15 P. M.	Ogden, Brigham, Cache Valley, Malad and Intermediate.	11:35 A. M.
5:20 P. M.	Ogden, Denver, Omaha, Chicago (Part City, Green River and West only returning).	12:40 P. M.
6:00 P. M.	Motor Flyer—Ogden and Intermediate.	9:35 A. M.
11:45 P. M.	Ogden, Boise, Portland, Butte City and San Francisco (Going).	10:30 A. M.

City Ticket Office, Hotel Utah, Phones 250.